THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

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Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

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Attorney at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, with Murray Whallon, opposite the Court House.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
Formerly the Eagle, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

B. A. CRAIN,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Boston Crackers, &c. &c. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

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Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

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Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 18 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 143 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

JOHN ZIMMERLY,
Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 124 Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
General Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
Edwin J. Kelso, W. W. Loomis

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. Loomis. T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. Park Row, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie,

D. S. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books, stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public Square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Penitifice so as to leave them of a polished clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row Erie, Pa.

BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. J. H FULLERTON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

For the Erie Observer.

STANZAS—TO CARO.

BY DYLACK.

Dark are the skies to-night, Caro,
I hear the rushing blast;
Sad are the tales it tells, Caro,
As it goes moaning past;
Tales of the olden times, Caro,
Of hopes, the fondest, dead,
Tales that do make me weep, Caro,
And bow my sorrowing head.

Friends of the best I've had, Caro,
But they are dead and gone—
Sleeping their final sleep, Caro,
And wand'ring one by one;
Wand'ring in strange lands, Caro,
No lamp to guide their feet,
Where dangers thickly come, Caro,
For them alone to meet.

Though the skies are so dark, Caro,
The moaning winds so drear,
Hopes of the brightest dawn, Caro,
To bless the falling tear;
To the future I turn, Caro,
And view the radiant form,
There, oh! there is the hope, Caro,
The star above life's storm!

Honesdale, 1850.

LOSS AND GAIN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Andrew Marvel was a merchant to whom his neighbors applied the word "thrifty." He had been in business for only a few years; yet in that time, he had made a great deal of money. Mainly, the thrift of Andrew Marvel was the result of great shrewdness, industry, and a knowledge of trade. It was also dependant, in part, on his habit of driving close bargains, and getting, whenever it was possible to do so, some advantage in every transaction. So that he gained, he too rarely stopped to consider who lost—that is, he did not stop to consider while in the warmth and eagerness of business. Then, his love of gain ruled his actions.

But, in earlier years, Marvel had received instruction from the lips of one who taught him to repeat the Golden Rule, and thus fixed that heavenly precept in his memory. It was, therefore, impossible for him to act with dishonesty, and not, in some after moment, when his cupidities were at rest, feel a sense of disquitude therefor. He could not gain a worldly advantage of this kind, without losing some portion of self respect, and that peace of conscience without which no one can be happy.

In the gains of Mr. Marvel, there was, therefore, a loss, and that a serious one—a loss of which he was too often conscience—a loss that troubled him.

Strong in the love of money, and eager for its accumulation, as a means of happiness, our merchant in acquiring earthly treasure, was like a man who builds a house, and uses, in its erection, a portion of bad materials, thus making the whole structure defective, and destroying all his pleasure in the use of the building. He was getting rich fast He was investing money year after year. And yet accompanying his possessions was a feeling of disquietude, a want of self-approval and self-satisfaction. And there were times when, thinking over some of his business deeds, he felt positively unhappy.

Andrew Marvel, at the time we have introduced him to the reader, was worth over eighty thousand dollars. Forty thousand of this sum was invested in six per cent, paying bonds and mortgages, and the remainder was in his business. His family consisted of only himself and wife; and their whole expense of living did not exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Now the whole amount of this property acquired by over-reaching his business, did not exceed, if every little item of fraudulent gain had been fairly counted, ten thousand dollars. Had Marvel been strictly honest, man with man, in all his dealings, he would have been worth seventy thousand dollars. But, his selfish desire to have more than his own share, led him, for an additional ten thousand, to mar all real enjoyment of the seventy thousand.

Could he have obliterated from his mind the true precepts he had learned as a child—could he have hushed the whispers of conscience, heard in the silence of his heart after he had turned away from the busy world, he might have better enjoyed his wealth But that was impossible.

One day a gentleman called upon Mr. Marvel, and said to him:—

"A widow, a friend of mine, has ten shares of stock that she wishes to sell. The income from this is too small to be of any value to her, and she is forced to part with it, in order to meet the present and pressing wants of her family. Do you wish to buy?"

"What stock is it?" asked the merchant.

The name of the Company was mentioned.

"What does she ask for it?"

"She will sell at the market price."

"What is that?"

"I saw a broker just now, and he said that it was worth eighty dollars."

Eighty was the quotation of the previous day.—But Marvel knew that an advance had taken place, and the true value of the shares was eighty-five dollars.

"Very well," said he, with a pleasant feeling at the thought of making fifty dollars by the transaction in consequence of the gentleman's ignorance of the real value of the stock. "I'll take the scrip.—When do you want the money?"

"As soon as the transfer can be made."

"I'll give you a check at any moment," said Marvel.

So the transfer was made without delay, and the stock became the merchant's.

"That much gained," said he to himself, as he placed the certificates carefully in his fire-proof.—"I should like to enter a transaction like this every day. The stock is worth eighty-five. So there are fifty dollars clear. Howard was not so wide awake as usual. But the stock was none of his. It is the poor widow, who has to suffer. A nice man, truly, to have the widow's interest in charge!"

There was a sudden depression in the thermometer of Andrew Marvel's feelings, at this last mental exclamation. A poor widow, had been wronged—in plain words, cheated—out of fifty dollars. Who had done this? Who was guilty of so mean an act of dishonesty? Why, Andrew Marvel! The transaction was a mirror, in which the merchant saw himself reflected, and with a feeling of shame at his heart, he tried to turn his eyes away from the likeness so little flattering to the good opinion of himself the so fondly cherished.

"It was a fair business transaction," he said to himself; in the struggle for self-approval.

But that would not do.

"The stock was offered at eighty dollars, and I bought it. Was there anything wrong in that? It was a good bargain for me, I own; but every man is entitled to the best bargain he can make."

Still, the merchant felt uncomfortable. He had wronged a widow, whose slender income was insufficient for the support of her family, out of fifty dollars. That was the plain truth; and gloss it over as he would, he could not make it look any better.

Thus stood the account of loss and gain in that matter.

The sleep of Andrew Marvel was not always sound It too frequently happened, that, ere his senses were locked in sweet forgetfulness, there would intrude upon his mind the thought of something that he had done through the day, while he was absorbed in the sphere of gain, that produced a sense of uneasiness; and, oppressed with this feeling, he would turn upon his uneasy pillow sometimes for hours.

It was so on the night that followed his purchase of the widow's stock. He had lost far more than he had gained, and the trouble of this would not let him rest. At length, after many unhappy hours, nature gave way, and he sunk into a troubled slumber. But, the current of his thoughts went on, uncontrolled now by reason and the real things around him.—To a certain extent he lived over very many scenes in his life, and some of the actors in them were face to face with him again. By this one he was charged with overreaching in a certain transaction; by that one convicted of falsehood in some business operation, that he might acquire an advantage; and by another pointed at as a specious villain. At length his crowd of accusers passed away, and he was left alone with his own unhappy reflections. Not long alone, however, for the door of the room in which he seemed to be setting, opened, and a woman, in widow's weeds, came slowly in. Though he had never seen the person from whom he had bought the stock on the previous day, he knew this to be her. By the hand she held two little children, poorly clad. They were weeping. The woman approached and stood before him. For a little while she looked at him with a fixed expression. Then she said, in a severe tone.

"There were fifty dollars gained, Mr. Marvel—fifty dollars gained from the small remnant left to the widow and orphans. But how much was lost. Have you taken that into account? Loss of honesty; loss of self-respect; loss of peace; and, worse than all, so much lost to heaven. With whom do you expect to live hereafter, Mr. Marvel? With the loving, unselfish, true-minded angels; or, with the overreaching, dishonnest, cruel-hearted spirits who cannot enter heaven? It must come to this at last.—There were fifty dollars gained, Mr. Marvel, but, how much lost? Can you estimate that?"

The merchant heard no more in his dream. Shuddering, he awoke with beads of clammy perspiration on his forehead.

On the next day, Marvel enclosed the widow fifty dollars, saying to her, in the note accompanying the sum, that he found, on enquiring, that her stock was worth just that much more than he paid her for it. To screen himself from being thought by her what he really was—dishonest at heart—he evaded the truth in his act of restitution. But, so far as the act went, it was good. The merchant felt better, therefor; and enjoyed the property he had purchased far more than if his right to it had been vitiated by the right of another therein.

Andrew Marvel could not forget his dream; nor help recurring, now and again, to the profit and loss account that was posted up in the Book of memory. And, whenever he looked at this account, he was positively unhappy. For the future, he was wiser, and endeavored to limit his gains within the bounds of strict honesty between man and his fellow man. But, whatever is written in the Book of Memory, is a permanent record. He could not forget the past; nor obliterate from his mind the consciousness that a portion of the worldly wealth he possessed was at the expense of dishonesty and wrong to others. In several cases, he made secret restitution, thus lightening the pressure that was on him. But a portion of the weight could not be removed; and thus the abundance of this world's good things that were gathered around him were but half enjoyed, because a portion was not justly his own.

So much for loss and gain.—*Arthur's Gazette.*

Good all Round.

Mr. Buckinham, in his Reminiscences states that during the first session of Congress, the late John Russell, who had done so much in the *Centinel* towards the adoption of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts, wrote to the Department of State, offering to publish all the laws and other official documents gratuitously—the country being almost bankrupt. They were accordingly transmitted to him and published in the *Columbian Centinel* "by authority." At the end of several years he was called upon for his bill. It was made out and in compliance with his pledge, was receipted. On being informed of the fact, Gen. Washington said: "This must not be. When Mr. Russell offered to publish the laws without pay, we were poor. It was a generous offer. We are now able to pay our debts.—This is a debt of honor and must be discharged."—A few days after, Russell received a check for seven thousand dollars—the full amount of his bill. This was honestly remembering an honest editor—"all of the olden time."

Industrial Home Association.

A society with this title has been formed in New York, the object of which is to procure three or four hundred acres of land, to be divided into quarter acre lots for building purposes. It is to be composed of 1000 mechanics or laborers, each of whom is to pay, for a year and a half, a weekly instalment of one dollar, at the end of which period the land will be bought and ready for occupation. The association is rapidly filling up; numbering already 220 members.

☞ Matters of faith are too often matters of luck. One half of our dogmas we believe to be true, not because they are so, but because we were made to believe they were so, before we were capable of distinguishing between a fact and a falsehood. The woman that rears a child, generally makes its religion.

Flying Machine.

The practicability of navigating the air by means of a flying machine has een satisfactorily demonstrated and settled, as he thinks, by Mr. John Taggart, of Charlestown, Mass., who is at present to be seen with his invention, at Dunlap's Hotel, 135 Fulton-street. The flying machine consists of a car, to the front of which is attached a pair of wings somewhat like the screws used by propellors, and a float or balloon fastened to the car in the ordinary way, at an elevation of six or eight feet. The wings, which may be moved in any direction, so as to assist in the ascent or descent of the machine, are put in motion by turning a small axle running through the centre of the car. The machine may be guided in any direction by means of a rudder, the slightest variation in which it obeys with wonderful precision. The float or balloon, which is pear-shaped, is thirty-three feet nine inches in height, having a diameter of some twelve feet; and the whole weight of the machine, when ready for ascension, is three hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to which it will carry with ease over one thousand pounds. The inventor told us that he had already made one ascension in it, for the purpose of practically testing its powers. The ascent from the commons at Lowell, Mass., in the presence of a large number of spectators. Owing to some fault of inflating the balloon, a quantity of steam was allowed to intermix with the gas, thus greatly diminishing its buoyancy, so that when the ropes which held it to the ground were cut, the machine ascended only to the height of a few feet, when it fell down, to the immediate peril of the occupant. After two or three ineffectual attempts, Mr. Taggart elevated the wings considerably above the line of the car, which had the desired effect, and away went the machine, far above the heads of the spectators, until he had dwindled in their gaze to the size of a swallow. After attaining a considerable elevation, Mr. Taggart proceeded in the direction of Lawrence, whence he passed to Andover and Bradford, over which latter place he struck a current of air which carried him, at a rapid rate, to Redding. From this again he passed to Salem, having crossed a portion of the sea in his passage from Redding, and alighted at a distance of nine miles from Lowell, accomplishing the whole voyage in an hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Taggart says, that at one time he had attained an elevation where the air became so rarified that it was with the greatest difficulty he could retain his powers of animation; his hands, and other parts of his body, swelled, and blood spurted from his mouth and nose. The invention, he tells us, has met with the support and countenance of several of the scientific men in Massachusetts. It is the intention of Mr. Taggart to make an ascent from this city, in the course of two or three weeks. He has already invited some of our most eminent machinists, and men of science, to examine his invention.—*Evening Post.*

One of the Printers.

We were not a little amused a day or two since, while conversing with our friend Parham, of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, in listening to some inklings of his experience in the way of newspaper publishing. He commenced the publication of his paper about fourteen years ago in Chattanooga, then almost a wilderness. The editorials were written and most of the type set, for the first number, while *floating down the river with his printing office on a flat-boat.* Landing where Chattanooga now stands, and finding houses rather a scarce commodity, he located his office *under one of the forest trees,* and printed his paper there, making a barrel-head serve the purpose of his editorial table.

After a while, he changed the location of his office to a blacksmith's shop, where he continued for sometime to issue his paper. He had chosen the right spot, however, as subsequent events have proved; for where fourteen years ago this pioneer issued his paper in the open air under a tree, is now a large and flourishing town, with the steam car daily whistling through its streets, and steamboats visiting its wharf, laden with rich products of the vast area of country bordering on the Tennessee and its tributaries. Parham, we are glad to know, has reaped some of the merited fruits of his perseverance and industry, and is now, as the saying goes, "very well to do in the world." His *Gazette* appears regularly on our table, and is a large and interesting sheet.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

Cheap Pleasures.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasures? Did you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, or a smile, do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chestnut, and how smiling they look! They will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in a neighborhood, who is the mother of half a dozen children; send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will be happy. A child has lost its arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his sober face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood; assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word, and he forgets his toil and works away without minding it—Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work; say, "You scoundrel" and he feels miserable; but remark "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man—pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him; and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and gladness.

Pleasure is cheap—who would not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine, and flowers for all of us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No! Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children, in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate, in our families, and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerful, the afflicted resigned—at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it.

Jenny Lind and Queen Elizabeth.—The grave and discreet Boston Advertiser thinks that if Jenny Lind is as sensible as she is accomplished, she must mentally at least, say of the adoration which has been paid to her since her arrival in this country, as Queen Elizabeth said to the provincial authorities who waited upon her in one of her journeys through the kingdom—"Lord, what fools we are!"

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

She loved me well whose precious head
This cherished ringlet bore;
Yet there will come a time I dread,
When she will love no more;
A thousand changes will occur,
Her kindness to estrange;
This little lock is all of her
That time can never change!
And when the lip that once I prest,
To me no smile will give,
This ringlet in my lonely breast
Shall bid some comfort live;
And when some happier heart shall bless
The love I must resign,
How will I prize this little tress,
Unaltered still, and *mine!*

Will she not change? Ah, even now
I see the change advance!
Less happy seems her lovely brow
To meet my loving glance!
And often when I might expect
My angel to appear,
She leaves me—can it mean neglect?
In vain to wish her near!
I have but little joy on earth,
Or hope of joy above,
Save that which every joy were worth,
The paradise of love!
Why must I know it will not last!
That fate will only spare,
Of all the love and rapture past,
One little lock of hair!

Home and Women.

If there has ever been a more touching and eloquent eulogium upon the charms of home, and its dearest treasure, woman, than is contained in the following extract from the Christian Inquirer, it has not been our good fortune to meet it: "Our homes, what is their corner-stone but the virtue of woman, and on what does social well-being rest but our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner-stones of Church and State; more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay: let every public edifice, our halls of justice, and our capitals of state, be leveled to the dust; but spare our homes. Let no socialist invade them with his wild plans of community. Man did not invent, and we cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world, high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the Church and the State must come for there origin and their support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience their gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; and disinterested tenderness of our home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace of joy and existance. What friends deserve the name, compared with those whom a birth-right gave us? One mother is worth a thousand friends; one sister truer and dearer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth, under the light of the same smile, who date back to the same scenes and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood, do we not find that years only make more sacred and more important the tie that binds us? Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide, but those who can love anything—who continue to love at all—must find that the friends whom God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can chose for ourselves, and that the yearning for those is the strongest spark in our expiring affection."

"Giving Him Beans."

We never knew exactly what was meant by giving a chap "beans," till we heard the interpretation given to the phrase by a young lady in Indiana. As the story goes, a gentleman from this region was paying her very marked attention, representing himself as single, and desirous of changing his forlorn condition. He had made some progress in his suit, when the lady learned that he was a *married man!* Her indignation on making the discovery was unbounded—her thirst for vengence scarcely slakable. After various plans had been considered abandoned, and her purpose was fixed as follows. She loaded a pistol with beans, and on his next visit she most unceremonously presented the weapon, told him its contents and inquired if he would have them *raw* or *cooked.*—Hesitating, as it might naturally be expected he would, in giving an answer, she decided for him, and pulling the trigger, gave the to him raw. The aim of the heroine was so good, that two of the beans struck *her admirer, inflicting slight, but somewhat painful* wounds! The source whence we derive this incident the Dayton Journal, informs us that it is no fancy sketch; and would be sworn to, by a friend of the sufferer, if need be, on a stack of Bibles as high as a meeting house!

The Fiend Haynau.—Haynau's danger at London is commented on freely by the Paris papers. The republicans say that Haynau had wallowed in blood in Hungary, had shot down human beings as if it were in sport, had whipped delicate and noble women, and had accumulated in his person all the crimes which should call down the execration of honest men; they praise the brewry men for their generous instincts, although the manifestation of them was not parliamentary. Other papers do not defend Haynau precisely, but denounce the act as inhospitable to a stranger, and call on England to punish the aggressors if she does not wish to develope fearfully the spirit of revolution. Haynau did not go to Paris to see what portion of the press represented correctly the public sentiment, but relinquish his apartment on the Rue Richelein and went back to Germany. He had quitted his uniform for a plain dress, but was recognizing in the cars before his arrival at Cologne. The papers of that city say that all the hack, coach and omnibus drivers refused to take him or his baggage to a hotel, and that the police had to interfere to protect him and procure him lodgings. A detachment of troops were stationed around the hotel all night to prevent his being the victim of a mob. Let his fate be a warning to the butchers of a human race; he is disowned and disgraced by his emperor, pelted with mud by the London mob, insulted by German cab drivers as a loathsome thing, and hooted at by the children in the streets. His punishment has commenced in this world.

☞ Here's a gold story which the Sacramento Transcript believe implicitly:—

"Twenty-five miles above Marysville, at a place called Segar's Bar, the Yuba has been turned for a space of 300 feet. The bed was near the surface, and caused a ripple in the stream while the water passed over it. The work was accomplished by a company of eight men from Ohio. As soon as the water was diverted, three men commenced washing from the bed, and, and for the first half day's work they realized 21½ lbs of gold. The next day three or four extra hands were employed, and at night the company bagged over 35 lbs. Since then they have averaged each from 600 to $1000 a day. When our informant left, six days work had been done."

The Union—Slavery—California.

From the Buffalo Daily Courier.

We have the pleasure this morning of laying before our readers an eloquent and powerful extract, from a volume of Lectures on various topics, by our townsman, the Rev. Dr. Lord, soon to be published in handsome form by Messrs. G. H. Derby & Co. of this city. This extract is specially pertinent at this time, and is a manly rebuke to the spirit of disunion that has latterly been manifested by the fanatics and demagogues of the country. We commend it to the perusal of every individual who cherishes a wish for the harmony and perpetuity of the Union.

A doom like that of Uzzah will overtake those who under the pretence of steadying and securing, profanely touch the ark of the union of the American States. The disunionist is not only a traitor to his country, but to humanity itself, aiming a blow at the land of his birth and the government to which he ows allegiance—he is guilty of high treason against his race, who in the several places of their bondage and from every wall of their captivity, have still a hope to cheer them in the permanence of our Institutions, in the perpetuity of our Union. Shall that flag fail from the sea where stairs and stripes in every bay and river of the globe are symbols of hope to the Nations? Shall that dominion be broken, which is the sole asylum of the unnumbered exiles who flee from political oppression? Shall that Republic be dismembered which throws the Ægis of its protection, over the vanquished patriots of Europe who escape from the axe and the gibbet—

—"Power at whose bounds
Stops and calls back her baffled hounds!"

May Heaven avert such a consummation and write upon the Union of these States, "esto perpetua."

But passing from political considerations and the calculations of commerce, wealth and population, let us turn to the higher interests of our common humanity; let us consider the moral influence destined to be exerted by the settlement of this continent; let us notice the great ends which the Divine Providence is about to accomplish in this rapid movement of our population westward to California—the golden land.

When the northern portions of this new world were first settled, two widely different races of men were brought together by the will of God, to occupy the territory provided for them—the English Puritan and the African Negro. The former, after a desperate conflict with political and ecclesiastical despotism, and a partial triumph over both, was compelled at last, by the stern hand of persecution, to expatriate himself to the wilderness of North America;—the latter was stolen from his barbarous home, himself the most stupid of barbarians, and forced by the British Government upon their colonies on this continent. The one had been trained and disciplined in a severe school for many generations, to fit him to found an empire on the basis of civil and religious liberty—the other had been a servant of servants in all his generations. The two extremes of the human family were thus brought together—the most enlightened and the most ignorant: those who had been in training for two centuries for the work of human regeneration, and those who presented the lowest point of depression of which our nature is capable, and were thought by some to occupy a middle place between animals and men. The purpose for which these two races—the antipodes of human nature—were driven to this continent—the one by persecution, the other by piracy—begins already to appear. The one is destined to bear to the most benighted portion of the earth, to barbarous Africa, the English language, literature, and laws—the other to introduce through the gates of the Pacific the same gifts to semi-civilized and pagan Asia. The African, Christianized and civilized, even in his servile condition, is now colonizing back to Africa, and proving his natural equality with his more fortunate brethren, by founding free States in imitation of our own on the western coast of that great continent, in which civil and religious liberty are secured, and order and law prevail as fully as in the land where, from a bondage of nearly two hundred years, he has commenced his exodus. After the lapse of ages of degradation, a free African State at length appears—the herald of a brighter day for that benighted and oppressed continent. Along a coast, haunted but yesterday by the slave-trader and his floating helle, the flag of Liberia waves in the breeze; the thunder of her cannon startles the man-stealer, who, driven from his haunts, is lighted in his flight by the blaze of his burning prisons. The naked Negro from the interior gazes with wonder upon civilized and Christian men of his own color, and asks, as the greatest of favors, the privilege of surrendering his territory, and being received under the jurisdiction of those who appear to him as Gods—the story of whose prowess, the history of whose work of liberation, he carries back with him to distant tribes, who receive the message with a joy like that of the shepherds of Galilee, when voices from Heaven proclaimed the advent of Him whose mission was "peace on earth and good will to men."

But while the descendants of Ham return to the East from the place appointed for them, and from among the people who were to qualify them for the mission of regeneration to Africa, their Anglo-Saxon master and teacher is urged westward by providential incentives which have no parallel in history and which have brought him at last to the Pacific Ocean, the terminus of western migration. Over the rocky mountains the tide of population has been driven as by the hand of God. What if the remains of the dead strew the way—what if the solemn path of divine appointment be batized in blood and tears—what though the cry of the mourner is mingling with the voice of triumph and conquest—what though with Herculean labor, with sufferings greater than those endured by his progenitors on the Eastern coast, the Emigrant forces his way over Desert and Mountain, to his heritage in the West; is he not fulfilling his destiny? Are not the ends secured greater than all the sacrifices made? Shall not the solitary place be glad for them and the desert become as a garden of the Lord?

When was any great enterprise accomplished without pain and peril? When were the nations colonized without eating the bread of affliction and drinking from the cup of tears? What birth of Empires without throes that have shaken the earth as when a mountain has been upheaved by the fires of a Volcano? What great reformation has made its way along a path of flowers and by rivers of quietude? What important end has, in the Divine Providence, been accomplished without heroic sacrifices,

without sufferings so intense that their recital has made the ears of men to tingle? Is it not a part of the settled arrangement of the Supreme Governor that the toil and travel of all the efforts of individuals or the movements of Society, shall be commensurate with the value of the end to be obtained by them? Was it not so in the work of human redemption? Was it not so in the progress of Christianity in the first three centuries? Was it not so in the Reformation of the sixteenth century? The work of human regeneration is a cross-bearing work and its path a blood-stained track. The Christian Missionary falls at the threshold of the enterprise for which he has forsaken the home of his youth and the graves of his fathers—the movements of nations in their appointed agencies in the work of humane redemption are like the progress of Israel to Canaan, through the Red Sea and over the burning sands of a weary Desert.

The Christianized African returns to Africa where Ham has his perpetual inheritance; he has no farther mission westward and no part in the settlement of the Pacific coast. All the legislation in the world cannot send him there, or keep him there, or keep him here, or divert him from his destined path.

There is a view of this subject which elevates it above the questions which are now agitating this republic and exciting the North and South to an antagonism which threatens the dissolution of the Union. It is not the boon of emancipation which Negro needs in his present circumstances—this is to give him a stone when he asks for bread. If it could be shown that the immediate abolition of Slavery would necessarily elevate the discendants of Ham, the questions now agitated would be of paramount importance.—But is there any such demonstration in the condition of the Negro at the North, or in the present social state and prospects of the inhabitants of Hayti? The grand inquiry is this,—how shall the colored be elevated? The limiting of the boundaries of slavery, and even emancipation itself, however desirable in regard to the White race, are nothing to the Black man, unless he obtains a social equality. It matters little to him whether he is a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, under the *forms* of Slavery or freedom; the iron which enters his soul is in neither case removed. While he is separted by Color and Caste from the white man he must occupy the position of a menial; while under the shadow of the superior race he must continue in a servile condition, unless the races amalgamate, a consumption which is not to be expected—which is against nature, and would tend more to degrade the Anglo-Saxon than to elevate the African. The only method for the permanent elevation of the Negro is colonization:—a method which is indicated by all the providences of God toward his oppressed race, and which falls in with that divine purpose of which we have spoken which is to restore them to Africa as the regenerators of a Continent. Was the present position of things in Liberia understood by the colored man of the north, he would fly there on the wings of the wind. Slavery itself will eventually fall before the moral power of this demonstration of the negro's capability for freedom and for free institutions. The colonies on the coast of Africa, when in full tide of success, and when the clouds of prejudice shall be removed which blind so many eyes, will accomplish more toward the emancipation of the Negro than all the vituperation of ultra men:—more than all the *legislation*, and more than all other arguments will it persuade the souththat the set time of African redemption has come and of the opening of doors to let the captive go free. The descendant of Ham, who yet retains the color which the burning sun of Africa imprinted on his ancesters, is destined to go back to his people with the light of Christanity and civilization. On the other hand the free American emigrant goes to the golden land because he has a work there, the beginning of which is seen, but of which few have perceived the end; incited by the discovery of gold, the love of enterprise, the opening of a passage to the Indies, he regards not yet perhaps the moral results of his mission; he knows not how the true reason of his journey or why it is, that in such hot haste he has been urged across the continent. The regeneration of Asia is, we think, the great moral end to be accomplished; this.—Ophir has been hidden until the time had come and the men were ready; for this —the Anglo-Saxon has been driven westward by irresistable influences until the *West* looks into the *East*—until the star of Christianity and civilization in its westward course, shines into the old places of wealth, poulation, and commerce. The once oppressed descendant of Japeth, receiving from the East the gospel and civilization, bear them half around the globe and back to the cradle of the race, to the ancient abodes of power, commerce, and art. In this extraordinary impulse toward the land of gold, the modern Ophir, the ends of that eternal providence which is over all, are receiving their accomplishment. The word of God goes with the wave of emigration—the Christian missionary proclaims the everlasting Gospel on the coast of the Pacific—astonished Asia gazes upon the new state brought to the doors of her mightest nations—China, Japan, Burmah, and Siam, awake from the slumber of centuries to hail the light which beams upon them from this new empire of the West. Upon the stagnant waters of the heritage of Shem, there rolls through the gates of California that living, restless, purifying and revolutionizing flood, which has borne the children of Japheth, over untrodden continents—above mountains deemed inaccessible—over difficulties *reckoned insuperable*—through obstacles parting before them like the Red Sea before the Hebrews—to fulfill that august prediction uttered four thousand years ago by the antediluvian patriarch,—"God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem."

The handful of corn which was cast upon this continent has covered the tops of the mountains and begins to "shake like Lebanon." The child thrown out of Europe in infancy and weakness, into the wilderness of North America, has become a giant—whose feet cover the continent—whose arms extend across the Atlantic on the one side to Europe, and over the Pacific to Asia on the other. The Tree planted in the bleak north by Faith and Freedom, watered by the tears of the pilgrims and anointed with their blood, now overshadows nations and tongues like that seen in vision by the Chaldean King, which symbolized the first and greatest of monarchies—the people who were driven out of the old world as the Hebrews from the house of bondage, have, like their prototypes, become as the stars of heaven for multitude, as the sands of the sea-shore innumerable—they have founded a mightier empire than that of Solomon, and found a richer Ophir than that from which the Hebrew Tyrian fleet brought treasure for the temple of the LIVING GOD.

A CAUTION TO HASTY EATERS.—Mr. William Burdick, of Newport, R. I., while eating supper on Wednesday, choked himself with a piece of beefsteak.—Medical aid soon removed the obstruction, but the pulse had ceased, and he was pronounced dead;—Artificial means of restoring life were restored to; cold water was dashed upon his face—artificial respiration was attempted, and he was bled freely. After the last had been done consciousness was suddenly restored, he raised his head quickly, pointed to his throat, and said "gone!"—After the overwhelming feeling of suffocation and impending death, Mr. Burdick had no recollection of any painful sensation, or of any of the circumstances which occurred, until after he was bled.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—We learn from the Albany Express that John B. Jervis, Esq., late chief engineer of the Hudson River Railroad, has been appointed to and has accepted the office of chief engineer of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and of the Northern Indiana Railroad, which companies are together engaged in constructing the continuous line of railroad from Lake Erie to Chicago. It is intended to have the entire line finished within two years, by which time it is believed the road around the South shore of Lake Erie will be completed, and a continuous chain of railroad communication be thus secured from Chicago, and perhaps Galena, to the city of New York.

LADIES BEWARE.—As a respectable, well dressed lady, was yesterday afternoon crossing a street near Gen. Cass' residence, a man, with the appearance of a gentleman, grasped her by the leg, and threw her down. He then took off the left shoe, but seemed to change his mind, and then took the right one, and made off with it, doing no other harm. The shoes were new, the lady wearing them for the first time. It is with the aggressor an unfortunate constitutional propensity, for which he has, in Brooklyn, N. Y. been arrested and discharged. His friends should see to it at once.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ The Providence Journal says it is understood that Mr. Barnum is now "getting up" a mastodon two hundred feet in length, to be manufactured in Connecticut, and to be discovered in the western part of Missouri, as a specimen of antediluvian zoology.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Cresent City—One Million of Gold.

The U. S. Mail steamship Cresent City, Capt. Stoddard, from Chargres, via Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at New York on Friday morning. The Cresent city brings 342 passengers, $1,000,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers, and $22,500 on freight.

No cases of cholera have occurred for the last two weeks at Chagres. Healthy at Cruces and Panama. The Isthmus road to Cruces for the past two weeks has been in the most excellent condition, and travelers have been enabled to pass over it with the greatest facility. The Gorgona road is also represented as being in fine order.

The Placer Times of September 5th, says that all their information leads to one conclusion in respect to the general condition of the immigrants when they arrive this side of the desert. The advice, founded upon the experience and reports of a previous season, not to encumber themselves with too many provisions, has been unfortunately so construed as to cause very many to start with supplies altogether inadequate to the necessities of the journey—the time required for performing it being, likewise, much under estimated. At least one half of those now coming in have fallen short of food, and been compelled to stint themselves in some degree. Of a portion of these, who have no means to replenish their stock, the case is truly piteous, and reccommends itself to the humane and benevolent with great force. We hope and believe the call is heeded, and that within the reach of succor none will suffer.

LUCKY.—There is a boy in town, says the Marysville Herald, who has had a claim in Sicard's Bar, on Yuba River, from which he has made five thousand dollars, and afterwards sold his share for $15,000! He is here on his way down to be ticketed for home, sweet home.

From the Placer Times we take the following interesting mining intelligence: "At the Meadows, on the North Fork, Feather river, near the Lawson route, the richest yields of the season have been realized, and an excitement has been created with regard to them almost equal to the Gold Lake fever.—Dr. Smith says there are Coyota Diggings near this place, from which, at the depth of from 17 to 25 feet, $23,000 have been taken out in two days, which is the largest sort of a story.

"On the South Fork of Feather river, Mr. Burt informed us, a few days since, that eight men were making $13,000 per week. It was called Pitt's claim. One of the party had realized, as his share since the commencement of the work, $27,000.—The next claim was a comparative failure. Below this again, there were three cradles running, which averaged daily $600 each. So high were the expectations in this neighborhood, that when only from $8 to $20 a man, per day, could be obtained, the place would be abandoned, as a failure. The best deposits are found on a rotten granite bed, at a depth of from one to five feet of cobble stones, gravel, sand and clay. Where the bottom is smooth, there is no gold found."

We saw (says the Transcript) a gold rock last evening which weighed a trifle over 13 pounds, and by a careful experiment, was ascertained to contain upward of nine pounds of pure gold. It was "dug up" at the Fork of the North Yuba by a man named Johnson.

FROM THE NORTHERN MINES.—We learn that on Nelson's creek, miners are averaging about half an ounce per day. Men are hired at a rate of wages varying from six to eight dollars.

From the south branch of the north fork of Feather river, we hear reports that the generality of workman are making fair wages.

Rich dry diggings have been discovered between Nelson's creek and the mouth of Butte creek, which empties into the Sacramento. The spot where the richest diggings exist is about 60 rods in length by 40 in width. The dirt has to be carried a considerable distance, but repays those working it from two to three ounces. This appears formerly to have been the bed of the river, and the gold found here is very bright.

THE MARYSVILLE MURDER.—Says the Herald of Marysville, last Saturday afternoon, a young man John W. Mills, of New York city, was shot down in the street near the United States Hotel, by a person named John Keiger, and lived but a few seconds. He was shot in the heart. The two had shaken hands together but a few minutes before, and after a short conversation, Keiger, drew his pistol and took deliberate aim at the breat of the unfortunate Mills. They were not four feet apart when the shot was fired. There were a number of witnesses by, and some witnesses called out to a deputy Sheriff who happened to be near, to arrest Keiger. He at once walked toward the officer, and delivered himself up. He appeared to be very calm about the matter exhibiting no feeling of regret. Dr. Brewster, the Coroner being absent from the town, Justice Eilett called a jury and held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and from the evidence, Keiger was remanded to a place of confinement, to await his examination on Sunday morning. Justice Eilett committed him for trial.

LATE FROM CARSON VALLEY.—We yesterday had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of James H. McPhetride, Esq., recently Judge of the County Court of Jasper County, Mo. He has just arrived in this city from over the Plains, and was in Carson Valley from the 10th to the 20th of August. He stated that there were no provisions at any of the trading posts while he was in Carson Valley, and the supplies of the relief stations were nearly all exhausted. It was the complaint of nearly all the emigrants that they were about out of provisons. There was much sickness in the valley. The principle disease being diarrhea, but the healthy could not stop by the way for the sick to recruit. At a trading post under the control of a Mr. Dale several families were sick and were lying in tents, with a few of the necessaries of life. Mr. McPhetride saw several destitute people, who offered their clothing, teams, or anything they happened to possess, for food at Dale's station, but the proprietor could not spare a morsel.

Our informant says that starving people came to him, and picked up bones, and such provisions that he was obliged to throw away because of its spoiled condition, to satisfy their hunger. Often did people plead in the most piteous language for food, which he could not spare. A short distance this side of mormon station in Carson Valley, Mr. McPhetride met a company, who had one wagon and 25 pack mules loaded with flour, which they were taking on to sell. This company had all the provisions he saw on the way to meet the emigrants. We understand, however, that several companies of traders are on their way to Carson Valley with small supplies.

We believe all the provisons sent out by the Relief Committee, have been taken to the emigrants by the Tuckee route. We fear there will be great distress among others who hereafter attempt to come by way of Carson River, and it appears that many continue to take that route.

MARIPOSA DIGGINGS.—News from the Mariposa represents the parties engaged in mining the quartz rock, as meeting with great success. A large quantity of the rock has been taken out, broken up and separated, and the yield surpasses anything ever dreamed of. It is proved by actual working that the quartz pays better, on an average, than the richest washings in the whole mining region.

At the Mariposa mines a company have taken the field fully prepared for the legimate buisness of mining, having machinery and men engaged. The pieces of quartz they exhibit are of brilliant richness, the gold permeating through every part. The productiveness of the vein whence they were taken was adjudged at one hundred dollars per pound.

MURDER AT HAWKIE'S BAR.—The wife of a man named Simmons, from Arkansas, residing at the above named place, was annoyed by the repeated insulting advances and even threats of violence upon her person, by another man of the name of S. E. Elmendorff, formerly of Pennsylvania, of which Mrs. Simmons informed her husband, who gave notice to Elmendorff, that if he persisted in coming about his premises he would shoot him. Nothing intimidated by this warning, Elmendorff persevered, and at last taunted Simmons in his own house without having fulfilled his threat. Upon this Simmons immediately shot him with a pistol, causing his death in about thirty minutes. Considerable excitement ensued. The friends of Elmendorff insisted upon hanging Simmons without a trial; but through the interferance of others he was released from their hands, receiving a hearing before a legal tribunal, and was held in custody to await his trial at Sonora.

☞ "Do you drink *hale* in America?" asked a cockney. "Hail! no, we drink *thunder* and *lightning*," said the Yankee.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

The Legislature.

The complexion of the next legislature of this State is definitely decided. The Whigs have the Senate, and the Democrats the House, as follows: Senate, Whigs 17; Democrats 16. House, Whigs 38; Democrats 62. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 23. Sufficient for all practical purposes, *if it is'nt too large!*

The Official Vote of the State.

We were in hopes we should be able to give the official vote of the State this week, but are disappointed. We have therefore concluded not to occupy room with incomplete tables, but patiently wait for the figures complete. Next week, we presume, they will be forthcoming.

Erie and Edenboro Plank Road.

This work is progressing finely. The contractor, Mr. Galbraith, commenced laying down the plank at Sixth street, up Peach, this week, and is now "pushing it south" with commendable speed. We wish we could say as much for the other similar enterprizes in which our citizens are interested.—Why are they suffered to lag?

"The Union—Slavery—California."

We invite attention to the article under this head, commenced on the outside and finished on the inside of to-days paper. It is from the pen of Rev. Mr. Lord, a Presbyterian clergyman of Buffalo, well known to many of our citizens, and is, we think, one of his happiest efforts. It is very pertinent at this time, and will repay perusal.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Isaac Moorhead, agent for the sale of music published by J. Sage & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., for specimens entitled "My Gentle Nell," and the "Cadet March." Mr. M. will be found at the Store of Moorhead & Hughes, State street, and will be happy to supply all orders from our music-loving citizens.

☞ "The Vally Farm; An Autobiography of an Orphan," by Charles J. Peterson, Esq., is the title of one of the most interesting domestic romances we have ever seen, if we may judge from a chapter here and there we have had the pleasure of reading in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. We should like to have the whole of it. Will Mr. P. favor us with an exchange with his magazine?

Consistency is a Jewel.

This is an old and trite saying but nevertheless a true one. It is a jewel of rare virtue, and in politics most rare. It is not to be wondered at, then, that our cotemporary of the *Gazette* is possessed of very little of it. We had, however, in charity hoped he had enough to have seen that, if those who voted for the Compromise measures, embraced in which is the Fugitive Slave law, committed an unpardonable political offense, those who reported, countenanced, and finally signed them, were equally guilty and worthy of political damnation. Not so however! For while he says "the law shocks the moral sense"—"is a mere license for kidnapping, under the protection and at the expense of the Federal government"—that it is for the benefit of those "abhored by God and man—monsters capable of any crime, and guilty of barbarities that rouse the benumbed sensibilities of men to whom the slave system has made outrage familiar," for the enactment of which those who voted in the affirmative ought to be condemned by the people—he does not fail to excuse and applaud President Fillmore who, as a last actor in the drama, put his official signature to it and made it the law of the land. "President Fillmore," says this consistent Editor, "in giving this measure his official sanction was surrounded by peculiar circumstances." Very probably, but were not those who gave it their votes "surrounded" with the same "peculiar circumstances"? Let us see.—"A series of bills deemed *necessary* to the *pacification* of the country," continues the *Gazette*—"bills recommended and supported by the most illustrious of whig statesmen and patriots—had passed the two branches of Congress, and a powerful appeal came up to him to give them the seal of his approbation. He yielded." These bills were "*necessary* to the *pacification* of the country" were they? Why then is Judge Thompson, and those who voted with him, condemned for "yielding" to the "powerful appeals" which "came up to" them "to give" these bills, so "*necessary* to the *pacification* of the country," the seal of their "approbation"? They "yielded to what they supposed was an imperious public demand," and are certainly as much entitled to be excused as Mr. Fillmore; especially when these "bills were recommended and supported by the most illustrious of whig statesmen and patriots," to say nothing of quite a number of equally "illustrious" democratic "statesmen and patriots." It would seem to us that if one is excusable, the other is equally so—that if the bills were "necessary," and the *Gazette* admits they were, "to the pacification of the country," those who had the boldness to stand up in the face of the unfounded and illiberal prejudices of the north, and stake their popularity at home, and their prospects in the future, to *pacify* the country and save our glorious Union, are entitled to praise rather than the censure the *Gazette* is so ready to award them.

But the *Gazette* deems President Fillmore excusable upon another ground, viz: "a principle made operative in the election of General Taylor—a principle recognized as Whig and Republican—viz: that a President should not veto a bill passed by Congress merely because he may dislike it, and that the Executive negative should be exercised *only* in one of these cases: 1st, Where an Act is *clearly* unconstitutional; 2d, Where it encroaches on the Executive rights; and 3d, Where it has been passed hastily or without due consideration. Hence, President Fillmore, *according to Whig doctrine*, may be justified in signing the Fugitive Slave Bill." "Whig doctrine," then,—"principles made operative in the election of Gen. Taylor"—"principles recognized as Whig and Republican," allows a whig President to *make* an act of Congress the *law of the land* which "*shocks the moral sense*"—which is a "*mere license for kidnapping*, under the protection and at the expense of the Federal government!" These "doctrines," these "principles recognized as Whig and Republican," also excuses a President for *approving* a bill enacted for the special "benefit" of the "infamous traders, abhored by God and man—monsters capable of any crime, and guilty of barbarities that rouse the benumbed sensibilities of men to whom the slave system has made outrage familiar"! Thank God democratic principles allows of no such excuse! and if "Whig principles" do—if "principles made operative in the election of Gen. Taylor" can be twisted so as to condemn a law in this manner, and hold up to public odium those who voted for it, while they at the same time make a political saint out of the President who *approved* it, we do not wonder at the thunder tones of condemnation which have so recently went up from every valley and hill of the glorious old Keystone!

Let us Reason Together.

The Ashtabula *Telegraph* in noticing our announcement, last week, of the Democratic victory in the State, says:—

This Democratic Erie Editor *speaks out*. Locofocoism will keep up no contention with the South, if concession can buy peace. They go for a united, non-sectional, political party, stand upon the Baltimore platform, go for victory at the polls, and supremacy in the Union. Nothing less and nothing more. The Editor afterwards, casts his defiance at *fanaticism*. He need not. These gentry are his allies and confine *their* attacks to the *Whig* party; contribute its defeat, and exult in every Locofoco triumph.—Well; the Editor of the *Observer* at least speaks the truth when he states the cause of the ill success of the Pennsylvania Whigs. They supported freedom and are rejected!

The Editor of the *Telegraph* should be more chary of his epithets. More refined whigs do not use the word "Locofoco" now—they call us the "opposition." But our cotemporary says Locofocoism "will keep up no contention with the south, if *concession* can buy peace;" meaning, of course, that the compromise measures were "concessions," and that they were "Locofoco" measures. Now we are not unmindful of the fact that the territorial questions have been settled upon the platform upheld by the Democracy in 1848, but as these measures received the support of many patriotic whigs in the Senate and the House and finally received the *approval* of a Whig President and cabinet, we certainly will not be so greedy as to claim *all* the honor of their passage. No, the whig party, *as a party*, may and *must* share it with us. Henry Clay, and Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, and D. S. Dickinson, and so on, *ad infantum*, are all in the same boat, with *Millard Fillmore* at the *helm*! So that, if there has been any "concessions" made to the South to "buy peace," whigery has had as many hands in the work as "Locofocoism." But it puzzles us not a little to ascertain what these "concessions" are. First, California is admitted as a free state—then New Mexico and Utah are admitted as territories without any prohibition, it is true, in regard to slavery, but with state Constitutions adopted by the people thereof staring the South full in the face forever prohibiting that institution. After that the slave state of Texas is shorn of many square miles of her territory, and it delivered over to freedom. Then, following close upon the heels of this curtailment of slave territory, comes an act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Now for all this, what does the South get? Nothing! absolutely nothing, but what the Constitution most solemnly guarantied to her in the plainest and most emphatic language—a law enabling her to recapture her fugitives from labor! And this our cotemporary pleases to call a "concession" to the south. Would it not be more appropriate to call it a "concession" to the Constitution!—that its plainest provisions shall no longer be set at naught by the "consciences" and "caprices" of those who have taken it into their pious heads that they are more holy than their neighbors! But why this phrase "Locofocoism will keep up no contention with the south, if concession will buy peace?" Is not the south a part of the Union? and has it become a political sin to treat her as such? "One constitution—one destiny," used to be a good motto, with whigery, but now it appears "contention with the south" is the highest of political virtues. And this is why, and not because they "supported freedom," that the "Pennsylvania whigs" were "rejected." They supported fanticism,—they supported "contention"—they labored to keep open the festering sore of section against section—they warred upon the Constitution—and hence the people rallied around men pledged to a "united, non-sectianal, political party"—who "stood upon the Baltimore platform," and advocated the "supremacy of the Union." "Nothing less and nothing more."

Workmen for the Panama Railroad.

The following are the names of the men engaged in this county by Mr. Wm. Truesdall, agent for the Panama Railroad Company. They left this city on Thursday last for New York, and will embark for the Isthmus on Monday:

Jas. Hubbard,	Foreman.
Thomas McLane,	Engineer.
M. J. Liddell,	Blacksmith.
Geo. Fakens,	Helper.
H. Moore,	Axman.
F. W. Kochler,	do
M. Bowen,	do
I. Deffenbaugh,	do
Robert Rulebeck,	do
T. Ford,	do
R. F. Fleming,	do
Richard Pullips,	Cook.
Gilbert Warner,	Master carpenter mechanical work.
George Wilson,	Carpenter.
S. S. Balshalter,	do
Jas. Wilcox,	do
A. S. Bonnell,	do
O. Hough,	do
R. D. Willard,	do
J. Sturgeon,	do
Wm. Acres,	Hewer.
Edward S. Winchester,	Axman.
Chas. S. Powell	do
Jas. R. Patten,	do
Jas. Sweney,	do

Thankful For Small Favors.

Our dearly beloved friend of the *Chronicle* is in a perfect ecstacy at the election of Judge Myres to the Senate, from the Clarion district. This overflow of joy, however, does not result from the recollection of the manner this same Judge Myres *skinned* the sporting whigs hereabouts out of all the spare "dimes and dollars" they could raise a few years since!—no, it is because he "is a thorough tariff man, and will be as efficient and hearty a supporter of protection as any whig in the State."—Now, as our legislature will have precious little to do with tariffs or protection, we apprehend this "efficient and hearty support of protection" won't reach a great way beyond his desk in the Senate chamber. We call this thankful for small favors.

☞ "The removal of democrats is still going on in the departments, and whigs are appointed." So says the whig papers. It appears that the great robbery of the mail between New York and Philadelphia on Saturday night was owing to this whig system of proscription, the mail agent having been "*newly appointed*," and being "*not fully conversant with his duty*." LOSS ONE OR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

☞ There are more murders, suicides, accidental deaths, executions, fires, robberies, thiefts, steamboat explosions, wife elopements, forgeries counterfeiting, horse stealing and drunkenness, recorded by the press this year than were ever heard of before!

☞ Our cousin of the Lewiston True *Democrat* commences an article thus:

"Bribery and Corruption."

A writer over the above caption, who *signs* himself "Honesty," etc. etc.

That's what we call "a bull as is a bull."

☞ Col. Hendrick B. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the (XIth) Luzerne, Columbia and Wyoming District, has been defeated, by personal feuds among the Democrats. The official returns give Henry M. Fuller, Whig, 59 majority in the District. The Delegation will stand, therefore, 15 Democrats to 9 Whigs.

The True "Higher Law" Doctrine.

There are a great many honest and conscientious Abolitionists—indeed we know of some such who take our paper. Honest themselves in their opinions, they have charity to believe those who differ from them are equally so, and hence they are not proscriptive. To all such, as well as to our readers generally, we wish to bring to notice some of the sayings and doings of a recent Convention of the Abolitionists of this state, held at West Chester, on the 15th of the present month. We do this because we wish to show the people of what enormities fanaticism may be guilty, as well as the *true* source from whence is derived the *higher law* doctrine so enthusiastically advocated by some of our cotemporaries. We are indebted to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* for a report of the doings of the Convention. The report submitted to the Convention from the State society commences with a review of the triumphs of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, past and present, and then directly descends to personal abuse of Henry Clay, who it characterizes as the "Prince of Compromisers." His recent Congressional course is denounced as worse than infamous; after which Mr. Buchanan comes in for a goodly share of their virulence. After a general demolition of fabrics, men and principles, the report goes on to allude to the various petitions which emanated from the North during the past year, for a "peaceable dissolution of the Union," and styles these incendiary documents "wholesome measures." It declares also that Mr. Buchanan is at the head of every pro-slavery movement in the North, moved solely by political motives, while Gov. Johnston, in behalf of the whigs, has always stood up firmly for the Abolitionists, and partially concurred in their action. Here is one of the sources of our neighbor of the *Gazette's* higher-law spring; but to go on. The Pennsylvania Congressional delegation next come in for a splendid share of denunciation. Senator Sturgeon is particularly marked out. The Society are dreadfully humiliated at the course of Senator Sturgeon. Mr. Cooper is not overlooked, though the charge against him is less stringent, and certainly less offensive. Of the members of the lower house, there are, the Society say, flattering exceptions. Mr. Ross is assailed without mercy, while Mr. Stephens is lauded.—Judge Thompson manages to get through with the loss of his honor, but not without the brand of defamation and baseness attached to him. No whigs are included among the list of denounced, but all unfortunately, are, as our defeated Congressional friend used to say, "Locos focos." Mr. Stevens is assigned a seat in the seventh heaven, and wears, in the opinion of the Society, the crown of righteousness in advance. Mr. Wilmot is received but with moderate favor. He is evidently upon the wane with the Abolitionists. Messrs. Henry D. Moore, and Dickey of Chester county, are highly spoken of, and tendered the hand of fellowship by the society. As for Mr. Chandler, his vote upon the Texas and New Mexico bill, has sealed him. He is quartered without the benefit of clergy, and not even permitted the benefit of justification. The report next takes cognizance of the fugitive slave law. It is bitter in its execrations. Not a more diabolical law, say the Society, stains the statute book of any country. The society avow their unalterable purpose to disobey it, and boast it at defiance: and this they declare as a resolve from which no legislation or authority can induce them to swerve. They set the Constitution, if it is the apologist of such an act, at naught. The Constitution itself, they assert, is a dead letter, at least those clauses which tend to protect and tolerate slavery; and from no true abolitionist will it ever receive the support which, as citizens, they have hitherto afforded it. It is a failure in its provisions, and the sooner it is abolished, trodden under foot, and repudiated, the sooner will the friends of the slave triumph over the wrongs which oppress him. After the report had demolished every body and everything, living and dead, out of the pale of the Abolition church, a Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, took the stand and made a speech. He said the Revolution of 1776, and its heroes, were all failures. He hoped the abolitionists revelation would not prove equally abortive. Washington was a mere nothing. He will be forgotten, when the "meanest of those present, provided he proves himself a good abolitionist, will have his name written in living light. He looked to the women under his eye, to furnish one of their number greater in every respect than the "Father of his country." Common rags, he said, would make very good Baptists, Methodists, Whigs, Democrats, Andrew Jacksons, or General Washingtons; but it required something more to make a good abolitionist. Thence he diverted the attention of the audience to Mr. Fillmore. George Washington, he contended, was as infamous and vile, he said, for signing the act of 1793, as Millard Fillmore is for signing the act of 1850—*both gentlemen are infamous*—both laws are infamous. He did not care for the Constitution—he would not give a sixpence for the Union—if spirit and intent was to reconcile an enormity so wicked. He then returned to the question of the revolution of 1776. He regarded that event as a mere song, and hardly worthy of notice in history. Were it not for the grave stones on Bunker Hill, (the Monument,) who would ever know that there had been a war for liberty or human rights in this country? But the Abolition war—that *would* be an event to live forever in history, and outshine all others. Its consummation would be Heaven born—its results acceptable in the eyes of the Redeemer. After thus outraging the memory of the revolution and its heroes, he proceeded to degrade the memory of General Taylor, and to outrage his dust by the vilest calumnies which ever disgraced the lips of man. Butcher—murderer—outcast—cut throat—a son of Satan—these were the mildest terms he could adopt; and yet the audience sat by, and actually applauded the speaker in his atrocious defamation.

Such is the source from whence is derived the "higher-law" doctrine, attempted to be preached in opposition of the fugitive slave law! We wish the people to mark it.

☞ When a girl commences swearing under evidence against a young man, he may as well give up the ghost and retire. Last week, Sarah Ann Bristler received $1550 of Jno. Swearingen, at Wellsburgh, Ohio, for a breach of marriage contract. Lawing with a Bristler won't do—it's not according to *Granter*.

☞ The revenues of the Erie Railroad for September, 1850, reached $130,017, against $77,688 in the same month last year. The distance open then was 221 miles, and this year 314. That is to say, last year the revenues were $350 per mile, and this year $500 per mile.

☞ J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., of Carlisle, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for the county of Cumberland, to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law in relation to the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

☞ Joseph Nill, Esq., has resigned the editorial control of the "Cumberland Valley Sentinel." Ill health is the cause. Sorry to hear it.

The Alvarado Affair.

Occasionally we hear some curiosity expressed to learn the finding of the Court of Inquiry held at Annapolis, by order of Mr. Secretary Preston, ostensibly to investigate the conduct of Com. Perry and Lieut. Hunter in the Alvarado affair, but really to try Hunter a second time for depriving Com. Perry of the glory of capturing Alvarado. The Court closed its session, and as is customary in such cases, forwarded to the Navy Department an account of its proceedings and the result at which they arrived. This was several months ago, during the time when Mr. Preston was nominally the head of the Department, and up to the present time nothing is known of the opinion of the Court. We hope Mr. Graham, the present Secretary, a man of independence and decision, as well as of the highest administrative talent of a high order, will give the matter his attention at an early day, and comply with the public expectation by promulgating the decision of the Court. This course has generally been pursued by the Department, and in the present case, there would seem to be a special reason, as the circumstances of the Alvarado affair excited general interest throughout the country. Mr. Graham we regard as just the man to rebuke the influence which has so long been exercised by the old Commodores who have surrounded the Department and mainly controlled its action. It is of the highest importance to the Navy that the Secretary should be the head of the Department in fact as well as in name. In that respect, Mr. Graham will wholly differ from Mr. Preston who was but an inexperienced errand boy man, just selected by the powers of the old Commodores.

We copy the above from the Buffalo *Express*, for the purpose of adding our voice to the call for the "decision of the Court." The people want to know what the antediluvians of the Navy have done to the brave Hunter—what punishment they have placed upon his daring act in depriving Com. Perry of glory he never earned. Give us information, we say; the people are with the Lieutenant and against the antediluvians, and they want light.

MARRIED.

In Waterford, Oct 10, by Eld C. A. Mann, Mr. THEOPHILUS POLLARD, to LUCELIA BISHOP.

Also, on the 17th inst, by the same, Mr. RICHARD PHILLIP, to Miss JANE POOR, both of Waterford, Pa.

In Harborcreek, by Rev. B. M. Allen, Mr. LAFAYETTE MOORE of Wayne, to Miss MINERVA M. MILLARD, of Harborcreek.

On the 6th inst., by J. Sweeny, Esq., Mr. D. W. Fuller and Miss Nancy Boyd, both of Amity.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her father, Wm. May, in Harborcreek, Mrs. HENRIETTA WADSWORTH, wife of Nathan P. Wadsworth, aged 29 years 2 months and 3 days.

In Buffalo, N. Y., of cholera, on the 26th of August, 1849, Mr. Michael Mills, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 5th inst., Miss ANN ELIZA MILLS, aged 23 years.

On the 23d inst., in Meadville, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hurst, aged 27 years and 6 days, wife of Mr. Manuel B. Hurst of North East.

On Thursday morning last, JAMES DUFIELD, son of John and Elizabeth Wheaton, of Millcreek aged 7 years, and 6 months.

On Hand Again.

I HAVE from Cleveland, Ohio, a large and well selected stock of [illegible] which I am selling at the Store lately occupied by [illegible] Erie, March 23, 1850. JOHN LEE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RAILROAD CHAIRS [illegible]

NEW WORK STORE.

NO. 6, BONNELL'S BLOCK.

TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CLOTHING & CAP MATERIALS.

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

MRS. H. S WARD.

Fall and Winter Millinery.

Be it known Unto all Men

AND THE REST OF MANKIND.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Harborcreek about the first of October, a pale red milch cow [illegible] Brookings, and a hole in each ear. Any one [illegible] back, a white spot in the face and white tip of the tail [illegible] is requested to come prove [illegible] pay charges and take away. JOB GRIDLEY.

Oct 26, 1850.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in North East [illegible] about September, a three year old Steer, mark [illegible] natural marks. The owner is requested to come [illegible] pay charges and take away. HORACE SHAFFER.

North East, Oct. 26, 1850.

WANTS—Cash paid for Oats by S. B. POWELL.

October 26, 1850.

SHEEP PELTS—Cash paid for Sheep Pelts by S. B. POWELL.

October 26, 1850.

DAIRY BUTTER—Cash paid for Dairy Butter by S. B. POWELL.

October 26, 1850.

CABLE, Bunting, Cow, Trace and Halter Chains for sale by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Oct 26, 1850.

A Boy Shot.—We regret to learn that a boy by the name of Franklin Peck, aged about fifteen years, and a resident of Bazetta, was shot one days last week, and almost instantly killed. The circumstances are substantially these:—He was riding in the back part of a small wagon driven by his father, and held in his hand a loaded gun. While going along, the horse gave a sudden start, which caused the boy to fall out of the back of the wagon, who drew after him the gun with the muzzel towards his breast and the lock downward, which came in contact with the back cross board of the wagon, through which contact the gun was discharged, and the contents lodging in his side or breast.—*Trumbull, O. Democrat.*

Sentence of Death for Rape.—The Supreme Court of Mass., at a jury term held at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire, last month, pronounced sentence of death against an Irishman by the name of Bulman, for rape upon a defenceless orphan girl of eighteen years of age. The trial occupied four days.—After being out an hour, the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, and the court pronounced sentence of *death* against the prisoner.

☞ Captain Harrington, his boy, and a man, crossed Lake Ontario a few days ago in a punt, a flat bottomed boat fifteen feet long and four feet wide. They had been on shore, and in returning to their schooner at the mouth of Duffin's Creek, were driven to sea by a norwester. Captain Harrington made the boy and man lie down in the bottom of the frail craft, while he steered her before the winds and waves for eleven hours, running across the widest part of the lake, fifty miles, and landing on the American shore. He took the nearest steamer for Toronto, and the next day appeared at Duffin's to claim his schooner, much to the astonishment of his British neighbors, who had no doubt he had perished, as they saw him borne off on the raging main. It is such enterprise as this that has made the Yankee name immortal.

A Duel.—James Hughes, Esq., of Bloomington, Ia., has challenged Hon. Geo. P. Dunn, of Bedford, Ia., to fight a duel. The meeting was to take place in Kentucky. They were counselled a trial out of which the difficulty occurred. From the *hues* of this affair somebody may be expected to be done for.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞ Two individuals met on Western Row, Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, one having a market-basket, when the following colloquy took place: —"Smith, what's the cholera report to-day?" "Ten." "By George! that's a falling off. I'll go back and get some cucumbers."

☞ It is said that the opinion of Attorney General Crittenden, relative to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, is called at Washington "*Fillmore's apology to Seward.*"

Erie County Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Erie county medical Society.

The following resolutions were, after a full and free interchange of opinion, unanimously approved of by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That no member of this society shall be allowed to meet in consultation with any person acting in the capacity of a physician who is not a member of this society, or otherwise qualified to become a member on application under the existing constitution and by-laws of the society: and for every violation of the letter of spirit of this resolution the member so offending shall receive for the first offense the censure of the society; for the second offense suspension till satisfaction is given for the offense committed; and for third offense receive expulsion.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the papers of the borough for three successive weeks.

Resolved, That Drs. Flint, Beebe, Vosburg, Miller and Perkins be appointed a committee to address a communication to the public, giving our reasons for taking the stand we have done in regard to consultation, and that said communication be published." By order of the society.

F. W. Miller, Pres't
L. Strong, Sec'y.

Graham's Magazine.

The November number of "Graham" is a gem.—It would not be too much to say that it is one of the best of the kind ever issued from the press. This number contains the Prospectus for 1851, which is to commence with a magnificent January number, and is preceded by extensive and ample preparations, both in this country and in Europe, to render the work for the coming year one of unrivalled beauty and excellence. What the publisher promises can be relied upon; hence we shall look for something a "leetle ahead" of the magazine line for 1851.

☞ "I appeal to the sisters," said a down east parson, at a charity meeting, "and ask *them* if they never had a *fellen-feeling* in their bosoms." What a *naughty* parson!

☞ There is a spurious tea manufactory in Jersey. Damaged tea from the bonded warehouses, tea leaves from the hotels in London, and the indigenous leaves of the island are converted into what is sold for tea. So says one our exchanges.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The November number of this great favorite takes the palm for pictorial embellishments.—Among the seventeen engravings which adorn it there are two gems—unique, original and brilliant. One is entitled "The Evening Star," and the other is a symbolic plate, in six tablaux, illustrative of the Lord's Prayer. The publications of these inimitable Scriptural plates in Godey, is a feature which cannot fail to please its numerous patrons. Godey never flags in his efforts to please, and his success is well attested in the hosts of patrons he has drawn around him. Phila.—*Louis A. Godey.* $3 a year.

Desirable—In Lots for Sale in Erie Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 13 in Lots of the town of Erie, No's 2571, 2574, 3240, 3241, 3243, 3244, 3335, 3336, 3339, 3319, 3149, 2569, and 2712, known as The Buchler Lots.

These lots compose several desirable locations for business, for manufactory, and for residences; and have been long out of the market but are now offered for sale at low prices, and on reasonable terms; and they will be subdivided to such purchasers.

WILSON KING,
Erie, Oct 25th, 1850. Land Agent.
Gazette copy. m9n24

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Panel, back, Compass and tenant saws; Drawn, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad and Hand Axes, Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels, Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bits, Auger Bits, Augers, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Oct 26, 1850. n24

Hay Knives, Shovels Spades, Manure Forks, for sale by
GEO. SELDEN & SON.

To Jurors and Witnesses.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trial List of the Common Pleas for the 3d Monday of October, is continued until the 4th Monday of November next. Jurors, Witnesses and Parties interested are hereby notified not to attend on the 3d Monday of October, and that their attendance will be required on the 4th Monday of November next.

PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff.
Erie, Oct, 19, 1850. 23

WM. S. LANE.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Revolutionary, army and Navy Pensions, Bounty Lands and claims for extra-pay, and all other business entrusted to me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

Office in Wright's Block on State street, over J. H. Fullerton's store. Erie, Oct. 19.

Cash for Feathers.

Live Geese Feathers wanted, for which we will pay one-half cash. Oct 19. LAIRD & RUST.

Oil cloths and carpets, from 12½ cts to $1 per yard at Oct 19 LAIRD & RUST.

Keystone Paper Mills,
ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN,

Mr. Elihu Marvin having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

E. A. L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

By the late act of Congress, Soldiers of the war of 1812, or any of the Indian Wars since 1790, and each of the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to land as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive 160 acres; those who engaged to serve six months and actually served four months shall receive 80 acres, and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period and actually served one month, shall receive 40 acres, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, the land shall be granted to his widow or minor children. The undersigned continues to give his attention to the procuring of *Revolutionary, Army* and *Navy Pensions, Bounty-Land* Extra-pay, and the collection of all claims against the United States and individuals. His facilities for communicating with the several Departments of the government at Washington are such that he will be enabled to bring all business connected with them, which may be entrusted to his care, to an efficient and speedy determination. Address the undersigned, *Postage Paid*, at Erie, Pa. All communications shall receive immediate attention.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. BENJ. GRANT, Att'y at Law.

Notice to our Subscribers.

PAY UP, AND SAVE HALF A DOLLAR!

We dislike to dun, but necessity knows nothing of dislikes, therefore our subscribers will take notice that we want money and must have it!

All payments made within *four weeks*, for the *present volume*, will be considered in advance.—Those who neglect this notice will be charged $2!

As soon as the present half-volume is out, which will be in 3 weeks, we shall commence making out the accounts of all indebted for two years, and unless payment is made before the 1st of December, we shall be compelled to place them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Pay up, and save fifty cents, as well as costs, is our advise to all in arrears for the Observer.

Erie, Oct. 19, 1850.

A Few Loads of Wood.

Those who have agreed, or intend to pay their subscription in Wood, are requested to deliver it within four week, otherwise we shall not take it.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

N. B. A bbl. of sweet-apple cider wanted on subscription.

Oct. 19, 1850.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law, under the firm name of Galbraith & Lane, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent

JOHN GALBRAITH,
WM. S. LANE,
WM. A. GALBRAITH.

Erie, Oct. 15, 1850. 3w23

Law Notice.

THE subscribers will continue the practice of the Law, under the firm name of J. & W. A. Galbraith, at the office heretofore occupied by us on Sixth street, west of the Public Square, Erie.

By an arrangement with Messrs. Dickens & Coombs, of Washington City, we are prepared to give prompt and particular attention to all claims under the Bounty Land Act passed at the late session of Congress.

JOHN GALBRAITH.
Oct. 19. WM. A. GALBRAITH.

Fall and Winter Millinery!

MRS. CURTIS would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets of every style, Dress Caps, Tabs, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, a great variety of Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c.—Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, (extra qualities) French work Collars, Lace Capes, Muslin, Edgings, Insertings, Thread, Edgings, Lace Veils, black Lace Edging, materials for Mantillas, ready made Cloaks, Embroidery Patterns, Zopher and Berlin Worsted, Purse Trimmings, Steel Beads, Purse Twist, &c., &c. Hair Combs, a good assortment, and many other articles, all of which will be sold as low, wholesale and retail, as can be bought in the city.

☞ Milliners furnished with all articles in their line at reduced prices. Straw Bonnets Cleaned and pressed.

Erie, October, 19, 1850. n23

STRAY HORSE!

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in Greene township, on the 6th inst, a Black Horse, arrived in both hind legs, and shod all round. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOHN C. GRAHAM.
October 19, 1850. 3w23

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my entire stock of goods to Messrs. Laird & Rust who succeed me at my old stand, and am desirous of closing up my business in Erie. Those that have unsettled accounts with me can find me at present at my old stand.

Oct. 1, 1850. C. B WRIGHT.

New Firm! New Goods!! New Prices!!!
A change of goods resolved upon by
"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES."

THE great excitement of the day is no longer about a continuous line of railroad through the county, but the all absorbing subject of interest to this community is the commotion at the corner store opposite Brown's Hotel, where people *do* say there is a greater rush, more goods are sold of better quality and at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

LAIRD & RUST, who succeed C. B. Wright in business at the old stand on the corner of State street and the Public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel House, are now receiving a large, splendid and well selected stock of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Flour, Fish and Salt, which they offer to the public at unprecedented *low prices*. Having resolved to do business upon the *ready pay* system, which is the only *true* system, better for the buyer and better for the seller, they are prepared to sell goods as *cheap as the cheapest* and no mistake. One of the firm has just returned from the city, having purchased a very large stock which they undertake to say will compare favorably in quality, prices and judiciousness of selection with any in the city. They will vouch for the truth of this statement and will prove it to the satisfaction of a candid public, if they will only take the trouble to call and examine for themselves. Their stock embraces, Dry Goods of every description, such as Shawls, a new and splendid assortment, Bay State and Long Shawls, latest styles, Gro de Rine Silks, Satin de Chien, Poplins, new styles, De Lanes plain and figured, French Twilled Broad Cloths, Cassimers, plain and fancy. Also Groceries of every kind, Hardware, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c.—Remember the old stand near the Court House, and don't forget to give us a call and we will warrant you will not go away without purchasing to your entire satisfaction. WILSON LAIRD.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. LUCIAN RUST.

Port Wine, a superior article, warranted the pure juice of the grape, at LAIRD & RUST'S.

Otard and Cognac Brandy of superior quality, at LAIRD & RUST'S.

Cigars! 100,000 Cigars!!

La Union, Fixed Stem, La Norma, Jicotineal and Principe Cigars, direct from the importer and warranted genuine, for sale by the box, [Oct. 12, 1850.] LAIRD & RUST.

Swiss Collars, standing Collars, Lace Cuffs, Embroidered Under Sleves, French Worked Lace Collars at C. M. Tibbals.
Oct. 12.

1087 Yards of English and American Prints, prices beginning at 4 cents and ending one shilling per yard, colors warranted fast as a rock. C. M. Tibbals.

New Fall and Winter Fashnios.
No. 6, Reed's Block, State Street, Opposite Lester, Sennett and Chester's.

Miss S. Thorne respectfully announces to the Ladies of Erie and its vicinity that she has just received from New York, a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY,

of the latest Fashions, consisting of Velvets, Plumes, Satins, Ribbons &c., &c., which she will sell very cheap for cash. Also Dress, Visette and Cloak Patterns.

Fashionable DRESS-MAKING done on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 5, 1850. n21

Tailoring Done in New York Style.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the best style, as he employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the cry of slop shop (alias slaughter house) "cut and make," he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him that do not fit, to pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$6 00
" Sack "	5 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.
Erie, Oct. 5. JOHN GOALDING.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

1850. 1850.

The Cheap System Triumphant!!

AT NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK!!!

While the public are excited with the controversy going on between Jews and Gentiles in regard to "cut," "finish" and "fineness" of the various wares offered by other dealers in this city, they should not forget to look in at

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK,

where, if there is not quite so much gas expended in puffing, there can always be found

Clothing as Cheap, Cloth as Fine, Fits as Good, and Work as Superior.

as at any establishment between Sunrise and Sunset. The public should recollect that we

MANUFACTURE OUR OWN CLOTHING,

and that, having in our employ one of the very best Cutters, and employ none but the very best workmen, we can furnish our customers with articles which will bear inspection in any market in the world. Our stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now open for examination and sale, where may be found Clothing of every grade, style, and texture, suitable for

Fall and Winter Wear.

Let all who wish to save a dollar keep in mind the time-worn adage of "economy is wealth," and call and examine the immense assortment of Clothing and Dry Goods at

NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK,

before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock does not consist of clothing alone. We have a very general assortment of

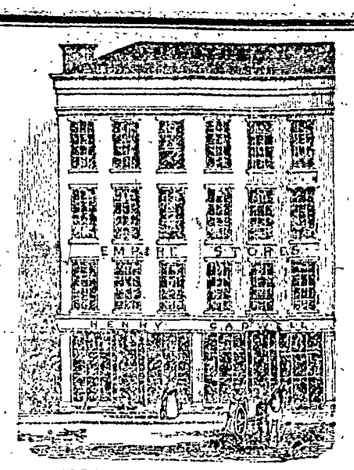
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for family use, and which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Also,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

together with many other articles too numerous to mention, but which will be cheerfully shown, and bargains warranted. Call and see, examine and compare. I. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850. 29



EMPIRE STORES.
Three doors Eastof Brown's Hotel,

Have Come With 200 Packages of Goods!

THE largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Dress Silks, ribbons, silk Poplins, Merinoes, Parametta Cloths, Shawls, Delanes, Ginghams, Alapacas, in short the largest stock of every kind of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Erie, and at lower prices. A good assortment of Ladies, Misses and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes and Slips: Also, Rubber Boots and Shoes, a great variety of Paper Hangings, Window Paper and Shades. Also a good assortment of Mats and victorines, men and boys' Caps, &c.

HARDWARE ROOM.—My large purchase this fall which we are beginning to receive, will make our stock one of the largest of all kinds of shelf and coarse hardware, ever offered for sale in the west. Saddlery hardware, Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Spring Axels, Boxes, Smith Bellows, Anvils vices, saws of every description, Joiners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, and Mechanical Tools of every description, lower than ever.

A good assortment of Rubber Belting for Mill Gearing, Packing for Engines, &c.

IRON ROOM.—We are now receiving One Hundred Tons of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Log, Cable and trace chains, lead pipe, Pig lead, sheet zinc, &c., under Buffalo prices.

CARPET ROOM.—I would call the attention of Carpet buyers to the inspection of a large stock of carpets, oil cloths, druggett cloths, &c., next door above the Dry Goods room, where I expect early and late to sell very low prices.

CROCKERY, Glassware, stoneware, looking glasses on the second floor—a large assortment, very low.

CROCKERY ROOM.—I have a full stock of groceries, the lowest in the market; white fish, salt, flour, and Plaster always on hand.

P. S.—After the citizens of this and adjoining counties have examined goods in eastern cities, they will become convinced, as hundreds have before, that they can find a better assortment and cheaper goods, AT THE EMPIRE STORES, at Erie, than in any other city, great or small.

Cash will be paid for 200 Firkins of good dairy butter.

Erie, Oct. 12th 1850. H. CADWELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Inferior glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented *by Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 235 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of purchasers, Mr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters: he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica, to no purpose, when he was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that the name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1848,

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a pre-eription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor in the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the people.

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the livers of those who are imprudently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 19, 1850. 1yn22

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road Company are notified that an election will be held in Erie, at their office, on Monday, November 4, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. P. ARBUCKLE, Sec'y.

Erie, Oct. 7, 1850. 4tn22

WANTED.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons who know themselves indebted to them by Note or Book Account that they are very much in *want of money*, and desire an immediate settlement with all either by Cash or Note. Who'soever our friends will give immediate attention to this notice, as a settlement with all is absolutely necessary. P. & R. FAULKNER.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. 4wn22

AMERICAN BAKERY!

AS the subscriber has for the last three years been working under ground, and now removed to a new shop between Fifth and Sixth streets, fronting on Sassafras just west of the Jail he being desirous to supply his old customers and as many new ones as feel disposed to give him a call, will endeavor to keep constantly on hand an assortment of Bread, Crackers &c., in our line which will be delivered to any one and in any part of the city. I have also made arrangements with Wm. F. Hinderneeth & Wm. T. Downes, which will be made regular Bread Depots for those who cannot spend time to come to my shop, which I shall never be ashamed to have any one see, as I calculate to keep it clean, neat and tidy, for if I can't I don't know who can, after serving a regular apprenticeship with an "old aunt," and that way down east too.

GEO. W. GOODRICH.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. 1y23

50 CARPENTERS, AND 25 GOOD AXMEN And Hewers Wanted, to go on to the GREAT PANAMA RAIL ROAD!!

THE Subscriber will contract and give steady employ and high wages for the Winter months, to fifty good Carpenters and 25 axmen, and experienced hewers, to go on to the great Panama Rail Road. A free passage and found, will be given by Steamers out, from New York. Persons desirous of contracting to go, will make application to the subscriber, at any time between this and the 15th of November, at the Erie Canal Office, Erie.

WM. TRUESDAIL.
Erie, Oct. 5, 1850. Agent of the Panama R. R. Co.

Commercial Exchange
STILL TRIUMPHANT!
$30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ARRIVING and to arrive, $30,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the merchant Princes of Erie, he intends for some years to come, to offer to his former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever extended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers; having fitted them up into two separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with a large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He would therefore say to persons who wish to purchase Dry Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profit, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and blue black Satin Dress Patterns, black, blue black and watered Gro de Rhine, spotted Lawns, linen tissues, Jenny Lind embroidered silk and ingrano Cloaks, Breche and Long Shawls, silk warp Paramattas, figured an Estriped Alapacas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for wedding dresses. Dress Silks of every description and quality, in great variety, plain, figured and dotted Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mull, plain and figured Ladies French Collars and Capes, linen, cotton, thread and mull Edging and Insertings, Belt Ribbons, Rob Roy embroidered Serges, striped and plain Cashmere de Lains, black silk laces, a large assortment of Jule's Hardes Perfumery, together with every other article kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Store.

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests: Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Drawers, Under Shirts, Handkerch efs, &c.

A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Oil Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Satinetts. Also, 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this section of the country, the Herculean puffs and advertisements of others to the contrary. Come and look through my stock, and my word for it you will not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is on the Cash plan, and I am thereby enabled to undersell any firm west of Buffalo, for as well might the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as any Merchant in Erie to attempt to compete with me in prices, who sells goods on the credit system—it can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for Goods, that if they will call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will astonish them by showing goods at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Greeks and Gentiles must stand aside, for the Jew has the inside track.

MOSES KOCH.
Erie, Sept 7, 1850. n17

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D. L. L. D., ETC.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med, Phil. and Scien. Societies of America and Europe,

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admiral le composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov 1, 1849.

PROF. CLEAVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes —"I have witnessed the effects of your "Cherry Pectoral" in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough accompanied by spitting of blood and prou se night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so until I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparations.

JAMES RANDALL.
Hamden st., Springfield, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect.

LORENZO NORTON, Justice.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Portland, Me., January 10, 1847.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with *Asthma* which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of consumption. I had tried the best advice and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your Cherry Pectoral, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. Gratefully yours.

J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgement of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MS.

Sold in Erie by J. H. BURTON & CO., and by Druggists generally throughout the state. 1y17

STRANGER, READ THIS!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage here to fore extended to him, and would inform them that he has just received his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

Among which may be found CLOTHS of all grades and prices, which he will make up to order; and pledge himself that they shall not be surpassed in cheapness, cut or make, by any establishment, he cares not by whom conducted, whether by old brokers or long runners, for the best that can be produced. We must confess that we have not made an errant display of our cabbage head sourkrout neighbors, but one thing we do know, that we can produce the

Best Cut and Best Made Stock

of Clothing that can be found in the States; for proof of which we would invite those who are judges to call and examine for themselves, and to those that are not we say bring some one to judge for you, as we do not shrink from any thing that is fair between man and man. Our stock consists of CLOTHS of all grades fine and coarse, which has been cut up in Erie for Cash, and with great care. We would invite those in want of any thing in our line to give us a call, and if they are not pleased with our goods and prices we will not charge them any thing for showing them. Our Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, we have selected with great care expressly for the custom trade, and we would invite those who prefer having their Clothing made to order to call and examine

GOODS, CUT AND MADE,

for themselves. Persons leaving their measure for any garment if not pleased with it when done, will not be asked to take it away. We still continue to keep on hand shirts of all kind, and from the best manufacturers. Also Shirt Collars of the best make, very cheap; Suspenders of all grades, Cravats, the best in town, of various grades and prices and in fact we keep almost every thing in our line, which we would be happy to sell to our friends as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, September 14, 1850.

N. B.—Cutting done in the most fashionable style and done when promised.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

GEO. SELDEN & SON are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery*, Iron Nails, Steel, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c., all of which have been purchased in the Eastern market for Cash, and will be sold at a small advance. We do not boast of the largest stock or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York City, but would ask a comparison of qualities and prices, and are assured that no one will go away dissatisfied.—Erie Sept. 28, 1850

LADIES will find a good assortment of Dress goods, consisting of French Merino, Thibet Merino, Poplins, De Lanes, Cashmeres, black, changeable, figured and plain Alpacas, &c. &c., received by express and for sale at a small advance from cost.

Sept. 28. GEO. SELDON & SON.

CARTER'S RING BONE & SPAVIN LOTION.

WE are receiving fresh proof of the efficacy of this article every day. Yesterday Mr. Hinton brought a friend into our store, and with tears in his eyes, implored him to try a bottle of it on his colt, assuring him that it would cure him up sound and well as ever he was; this he knew because he had used it with *perfect success* on one of his own horses *which was badly sprained*. Mr Stephen C. Lee stopped in this morning and stated he had only used about three fourths of a bottle, and his horse which he valued at $100, was almost well. He had no doubt but what he had left would complete the cure. We are every day hearing reports of this kind about our Lotion, and with such facts staring him in the face, no man will hesitate to pay 50 cts for an article that will cure sound and well an animal worth one hundred times as much! Be sure and ask for *Carters Ring Bone and Spavin Lotion—and take no other.* For sale at our Drug Store in in Erie, and by our agent throughout the county.

Erie, Sept. 28, 20

Now Opening.

500 YARDS real French Merino no mistake, at one dollar per yard; such goods as are selling in the town for one dollar and 25 cts. Also any amount of changeable and figured lusters, black, silk and cotton warp and fancy Alapacas at unusual low prices. Just received a large invoice of long, square all wool and broach shawls, unparalleled for style and low prices.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850 C. M. TIBBALS.

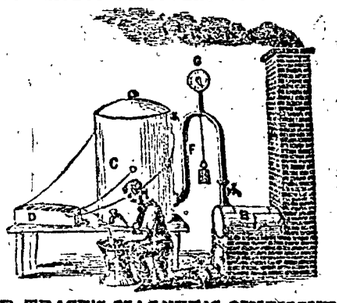
TIBBALS

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a tremendous large stock of NEW GOODS for Fall and Winter which he is now opening at his old stand, Chapsides.

Oct. 5, 1850. n21

It Kills P

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. Hennett, a noted Physician; who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last ten months. Hear him.

St. Bento.—Sir: I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Dect. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

Case 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrate l physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Oil, ment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has lived for the last six months.

Case 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Aken living 20 miles dist ant. Her case had been given up by several phy sicians. She was first attacked by *malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the bank of the grave. I *commenced* applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

Case 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and how has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 50 years

Case 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Asthma from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father could procure without avail. It was *one of the most aggravated* cases I ever knew as he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed perfect health.

Case 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standings had a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment.—This was four months ago, and the lady (a Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.—I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients so *nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 18 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit; and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Doct. Mott, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months; and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*. I have also found it beneficially in several cases of Erysipelas. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment Alone!!*

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,
BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

August 17, 1850. 1y11

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The *first class* is exclusively *Farmers' risks*—company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Comp any, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous, believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the mechanic and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks, expecting from those whose are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The Pol ey of each member will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums and Deposite Notes of each class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be laid and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and no other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in the Companies, prove that the act ual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

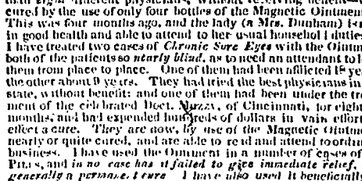
DIRECTORS,

John P. Rutherford	Philo C. Sedgwick,	Samuel T. Jones,
Alonzo A. Carver,	A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg,	
Robert Klotz, Carbon Co.,	John B. Packer, Northumberland,	

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.
ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of
WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie, } Agents.
E. W. GLESH, Exeuloro. }

August 17, 1850. 6m



AT 131 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save or either of your money. R. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y13

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE Eagle Wool a Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and most substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the lead in every thing, we mean to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color, also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire stock of machinery, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principle.

We are also providing machinery for the manufacture of BROAD-CLOTH, being determined I to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that no good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully ask a call the public to call and see.

THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 20, 1850. 51

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found Iron and Steel of all sizes Ground Boxes, Malcable Castings, Anvils, Vice, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, (western,) Trace bands, coil. log, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut, nails from 2d to 40d, barrel, door, fence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, and nails, strap hinges, table and bitges, friction rollers, mattocy, mall, rows cut and circular saws, shovels, spades, hoes, wrenches of various patterns, a good assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS, Broad axes (Barton & Simon's) adzes, planes and plane irons, brace and bits, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chisels, (Barton's) gouges, augers, sugar bits, sugar and chisel handles, bed screws, nuts, knobs, hinge, panel, compass, foldor, tenon and rip saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels, box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED

Erie, Sept. 23. No. 3, Reed House.

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. Hall, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. Miller, and FASHION, Capt. R. G. Evans, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Buffalo Up.	Down Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 5 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 25—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850. THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 86 HOURS! 1850.

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, To PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 3 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April 13, 1850. tf18

1850. TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE. 1850.

SABBATH FREIGHTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 10 Commerce Slip, corner of Front st, (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "F. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER, GEO. H. TRACY, E. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 1y17

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to take a large Turkey on its feet, while six loaves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP! One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into fourinches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering, that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as an *inferior* to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the *commodiousness* of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

ERIE, January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my *Grocery store*, corner of 7th and State *streets*.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Raizors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and castors, silk purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do., fine ivory combs, scull, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Prece ptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Castle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Spoons, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondols, Britannia Tea Setts, extra Coffee and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Backs, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, na'y and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8.—Counting Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Fingelews, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day Clocks, Gold and gobler Chamber Setts, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in our prices.

November 21, 1849. y28

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to annound to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which happen to come in remembrance told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co, Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having combined the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of Dr. McAllaster, *up Fifth street. A call is solicited.*

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH.

Buffalo, April 23, 1850. 1y19

1850. FALL TRADE. 1850.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

$10,000 Stock of Boots and Shoes.

OF my own manufacture, amongst which will be found

150	pair	Mens Congress Gaiters.	
300	"	" Seamed Calf Boots.	
500	"	" Pegged "	
1000	"	" " "	Kip Boots.
1500	"	" Thick "	
500	"	" Brogans.	
500	"	Kip "	
1000	"	Calf "	
500	"	Split "	
2000	"	Ladies' Calf Bootees.	
500	"	Morocco "	
1500	"	" Walking Shoes.	
500	"	Slips.	
1500	"	Gaiter Boots.	
500	"	Misses " "	
500	"	Calf "	
2000	"	Children and Cack Shoes.	
1000	"	Boys Boots.	
100	"	Brogans, with many other styles of	

Shoes not mentioned, all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found elsewhere,

Aug 21, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, *French Street, Erie, Pa.*

J. & B. WHIPPLE, *respectfully inform the public that they* have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wine, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following *varieties, viz.*: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira, 3 do. Sherry do., Messrs. 2 bbls. Jamaica Rum 5 do. old Monongahela Whiskey, 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighth do.; 5 bbl. Cherry do; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 1st of October last, and are *warranted* as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 21, 1849. tf27

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock on hand will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California. JOHN McCANN.

Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!! COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

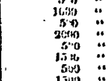
DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only *sure*, TRUE, and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we would say to the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, before you, as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,

Erie, May 25, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST.

Firm of Hobbins, Magill & Co.,



HAS removed from Meadville, and taken rooms at the Reed House, designing to make Erie his home and to erect here a *permanent* business.

Office on first floor of the Hotel, first door to the right of the entrance.

REFERENCE to the Physicians of Erie generally.

June 20, 1850. tf7

MEDICAL NOTICE!

DR. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do anyone justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Find Flannels, for *woman* and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

5000 Pounds Pittsburgh, Buffalo and English White Lead dry and ground in oil, just received and for sale by
Erie, Sept. 21, 1850. CARTER & BROTHER.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. *It contains articles which enter into no other* preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market: Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the Kidneys, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY,

Use this medicine. It will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and *lastingly remove all*

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, and the deranged state of the Female Frame, it never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. For the* VERY INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *eases immediately. It has cured*

LIVER COMPLAINTS

5 years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have *three columns* of testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask *their* of inion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to H. Buffalo, or his agents here, 328 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation, and having his works fired on by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale; and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is so small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with yearn hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the princi le that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still want the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return for favors, only by any thing in fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the humble agent to show forth His works. When he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern: old Bebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY, (of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	John C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Ferrell,
Henry Lay tence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec.; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1919.

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.

On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! Great variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the cash! Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, 43 cts., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No: 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having had little faith in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to *make* it the interest of my customers *to buy* of me. Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "run off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,

Erie, March 9th, 1850 S. B. POWERS.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office. East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850—tf11

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and style; also musical instruments, Lamps, Lookingglasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low* prices, by

WM. N. LEWIS, & CO.
Erie, July 13, 1850. Gothic Hall.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Frederick L. Sheild, late of Greene township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said *estate to make immediate* payment, and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. NICHOLAS STEPHEN, Adm'r.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1850. 6m19

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Jacob Deitz, late of Elk Creek Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. PETTES, Administrator.

Sept. 28, 1850. 3m20

The Great Medicine of Nature! AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 185 *feet below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectually cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Erysipelies, Deep Seated Coughs, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Strains, Paralyzed Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic; Piles, external and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy, Scald Head, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by *William Jackson, the Proprietor's sole* and *only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 89 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

CAUTION.—Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificates of remarkable cures. Call and get one.

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkville, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hall, & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their SOLE and ONLY Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, and of various other colors. None can be made from the *Original American Oil.* D. Hall & Co., the ONLY and sole proprietors of the true and Original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called EXTRACT of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated! BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that *Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh*, head of Wood street, is the ONLY and SOLE general Agent for the above mentioned district, and that none is genuine but what has his name and address printed in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the *difference* in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cents per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No: 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold by the following Agents.

O. D. Spafford, Erie; Thos. Willis, Millcreek; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; C. & J. B. Cleveland, Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut. 1y20

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange. Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, neg